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the money remitted.

Volume XIX

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Irgowar-Tur

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street THE TEMPEST BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery RICEARD III HOT NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon and Evening-Uncle Tom's Camin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Bold STROKE FOR A HUSBAND-LOVE AND MURDER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, THE NICOLO FAMILA BOT CORN-Evening, PAULINE-HOW TO MAKE HOME CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 589 Broadway-Buck-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA OF RHENISH CALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad-WHOLE WORLD-577 and 579 Breadway-Afternoon

SIGNOR BLITZ, LIBBARY HALL, Newark

New York Saturday, April 15, 1854.

Circulation of the New York Herald for the Week ending April 8, 1854. April Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Baturday,

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will leave this port this day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

this morning. The WEELLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following place in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine sto

Paws.....Livingston, Wells & Co., & Place de la Bourse

We beg leave to state to our readers and petrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revoll, 17 Rue de la Banque, Paris, is no longer con accted with the New York HERALD, either as correspondent or egent.

Messrs. Livingston & Wells, 8 Place de la Bourse, a our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and

## One Week's History.

The WEEKLY STREAM, containing a complete epitome o one week's intelligence from all quarters of the world, will be published at nine o'clock this morning. Price in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

The Herrenga, from Bremen and Southamuton arrived at this port yesterday forenoon with London papers of the 29th of March, and the America, from Liverpool, reached Halifax in the morning with advices to the 1st instant. We, are therefore enabled to publish a full week's later news from Europe. It is of a highly important and very ex citing character. We publish a copy of the mes-sage which was sent down by Queen Victoria to both houses of the English Parliament prior to the declaration of war, and also a copy of the officia declaration itself. The war announcement made by the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislatur is also given.

The contrast between the reception of the declaration of war in the British House of Lords and the Corps Legislatif of France will attract the reader's at tention. When the ultimatum of her Majesty Queen E Victoria was read to the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby and Earl Grey, with remarkable self-possession and coolness, suggested the propriety of framing such an address from Parliament, in answer to the Queen, as would receive the unanimous support of the members-that is to say, the address should be so clear in its statements, purposes and de clarations as would be unanimously supported, otherwise some members of the anti-ministerial party might be sufficiently obstinate to oppose it. All this was characteristic of the cool matter-of-fact prudence of John Bull. New, mark the scene in th French Corps Legislatif. Upon the reception of the message from the Chief of the State it was met with loud cheers, and the Assembly broke up with shouts of "Vive l'Empercur!" How strikingly characteristic of French aspirations for glory. "Vive l'Empercur" on this occasion has the echo of Austerlitz. Swolenski and Borodino. Oh, yes! England goes into the war with coolness and resolution-France, with fiery energy and enthusiasm. How this old beldame, our mother earth, will tremble by-and-by-

From China we have files dated at Hong-Kong o February 11th. There is no decisive news regarding the progress of the war, but an important commercial notification of the United States Consul will be found elsewhere.

We have advices from Melbourne, (Australia.) to the 30th of January. Trade was improving at Sydney. New South Wales gold sold at Sydney at £3. 15s. 3d. per ounce, Port Philip and Owens bringing £3. 17s. 3d.

From the East Indies we learn that the United States storeship Lexington had fired on a fleet of pirates in the Archipelago, and that the vessels immediately sailed off to windward.

We have received the Singapore Bi-Monthly Cir cular of the 16th of February, from which we gather that the imports of gold for a fortnightending on that day-consisted of 94d buncals from the Archipelago. Large supplies of Australian were on hand. The rates reported are \$29 to \$291 for bars, and \$272 to \$28 per buncal for dust. Ex

ports 592 buncals. As was anticipated would be the case so soon a business men should be able to clearly comprehend the course of events in Europe, there was a general re action in our markets yesterday. Despite the an nouncement of the stringency of the London money market and the decline in consuls, stocks in Wall street advanced considerably and closed firm. Prices of every description of American securities may now be expected to run up to a high figure, owing to the fact that the more cautious portion of European capitalists will prefer investing their funds on this side of the Atlantic to trusting them to the precarious chances at home. Flour advanced 50c. a 68c. per barrel after the receipt of the foreign news, and State brands, common to fancy, closed at \$750 a \$762. with higher figures asked. Wheat was 10 cents per bushel higher; and 8 cents to 10 cents advance in corn was demanded. Freights were also higher,

though little was done. Cotton was unsettled.

Our Washington correspondent writes that the administration and its organs are again busily engaged in endeavoring to mislead the public with regard to the important and exclusive news which recently appeared in our columns respecting Mr. Buchanan's project for a treaty with England, in which the maritime rights of Americans will be directly acknowledged. Their denial of this fact is simply ridiculous. Even were not our statement fully con firmed by the correspondence from Mr. B. now in the State Department, the awkward predicamen in which they placed themselves by positively deny ing the accuracy of our announcement of the project of the Gadsden treaty, would convince every same man that no reliance can be placed on their refutations. The outlines of this project are now in the hands of the administration; but as nearly each member thereof is interested in detracting as much as possible from the fame of Mr. Buchanan, as well as of every other distinguished man who has been named in connection with the next Presidency, it is but natural that, judging from their past career they should do all in their power to throw the project in the background. Indeed, we should not be surprised to learn that upon the first intimation of the matter to them they requested Mr. B. to suspend further negotiations. When the President replies t Mr. Dean's resolution of inquiry we shall be able to more clearly comprehend the policy of the adr inistration on this important subject. In the me antime we reiterate that Mr. Buchanan was engazed in negotiating a treaty, and they know it.

Fortunately our news from Washingt' in t day is comparatively brief. The Senate having a journed over from Thursday till Monday, we of course have no additional particulars respect ing the progress made by that body on the Gadsd in treaty. Further official correspondence with regard to the Koszta affair was transmitted to the House yesterday, and will attract general atten' .ion. The modest but patriotic letter of the gall ant Ingraham will meet a hearty response from ev ory friend of his country. Apropos-the news by t' ae America announces that the Austrian Consul wi ...o rendered himself conspicuous in the seizure of Koszta, has been transferred to the consu' ship at Genoa, but the Sardinian government has refused his exequator.

The special orde r was taken up by the House but, this being rather dull work for Good Friday, was aband oned after the passage of a single bill. Quite a liv ely debate sprung up in Committee of the Whole o' , the Senate's amendments to the West Point A ademy bill. Colonel Benton opposed the proposition to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for a he all for the exercise of the cavalry pupils. He ridicule d the idea of boys destined for soldier being tau ght to ride under cover. The old veteran has an 'inveterate antipathy to bandbox soldiers. Colonel Bissell explained that the amendment was intende d to protect the horses, and not the boys, from the inclemency of the weather. When the comp littee rose the House, finding no quorum pre-

sent. , adjourned till Monday. Stach an immense amount of business was pushed thr ough the Legislature on Thursday night and ye sterday, that it would be both impossible and unr ecessary to refer to the work in detail. It may be as well, however, to allude to the fact that the Senate has re-passed the prohibitory liquor law, with a clause submitting it to the people for ratification. The measure will, without doubt, meet with the concurrence of the Assembly. By the way, the latter body has rejected the bill curtailing the dimensions of the Central Park. We have no clue as to how many days longer our legislators intend to work without pay.

Attention is directed to the speech delivered by Senator Dawson on being installed as President of the Southern Commercial Convention at Charleston. Our special reporters have sent us a full report of the second day's proceedings of the convention, but we are compelled to defer its publication in consequence of the great pressure of foreign and other important news. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen met

last evening and disposed of a variety of routine business. Our special reporter has furnished an out line of the debate, together with a copy of the resolutions offered upon the subject of the contemplated duel between Councilmen Wild and Seely.

The Declaration of War in Europe.

We seldom print a document of more political and historical significance than the declaration of war by the Queen of Great Britain against Russia, which appears in our columns elsewhere. It would be futile at the present day to enter into any examination of the grounds on which the declaration is based the questions of the Holy Shrines, the Turko-Russian treaties, Prince Menschikoff's mission and the political rights of the Porte, have been vexed long since, and now properly make way for others of more practical and immediate interest. War declared, it matters little how the quarrel began; the only points worth deciding t present are, which is the stronger of the com batants ?- and how long is the struggle to last? There is yet another reason why we care not to examine the avowed basis of the declarations of France and England. The real which nations have contended, in past times, have almost invariably been concealed: and false pretexts put forward to blind the world to the genuine motives of the belligerents. In this respect, the world seems to have made but little progress since the Crusades. According to the declaration of war, the Western Powers seem to be arming for the defence of Turkey : according to the fact, they are taking the field to anticipate the obvious destiny of Russian ambition against themselves. The mon'e one reads European history, the

plainer it becomes that ever since the Roman empire, eve. ats have been regularly and periodcally repeati, ng themselves. Men have changed, and manners; dynasties have been swept away, and barbarism has yielded to civilization : religion has succeed ded religion, and political forms have assumed fr esh moulds with each successive century : but the e cycle of events has revolved steadily and unife rmly, and like results have invariably flowed fr om the like causes. The Roman empire, born it mystery and fable, died the prototype of all the reat Powers that have since arisen in Europe. . Every great monarch has aimed at realizing the boast of the Cæsars. After the translation of the Roman empire to Byzantium, full three Ca anturies clapsed before any one sovereign was a le to combine, out of the chaos into which Eur, ope was plunged, the elements of a conquering , rmy. At the close of the eighth century Charle magne arose-overrun Germany and Italy-ha dd France at his feet-was crowned with the , crown of the Cæsars, and nearly held the pr. 'ze in his grasp. Unfortunately, his work was b it half achieved when death overtook him, and his successors were unable to complete the ta ik. From the death of Charlemagne to the beginn ing of the sixteenth century, the only power in E urope which set up pretensions to universal domin 'on was the Papacy. But whatever power the Inne cents and the Leos, and the Pii gained in their lifetime, they resigned at their death; and h owever potent their bulls, they availed but little in the end against swords. Charles the Fifth did more in a twelvementh towards the estab, lishment of a universal monarchy in Europe the an the whole line of Popes had done during for centuries. Chance placed him on the two mospowerful thrones of Europe-Germany and Spain: there is little reason to doubt that the sword so successfully wielded at Pavia would have done the rest, had not an enemy arisen from an unexpected quarter. The corruptions of the Romish Church at that time divided Europe into two hostile camps, and precluded the possibility of a universal European dynasty. Protestantism drove Charles into a monastery. A couple of centuries again clapsed before the attempt was renewed with any serious chances of success. It was France again this time which strove to trample the rest of Europe

under her feet, and Napoleon well aigh achieved

it. Charlemagne had held France, parts of

Mediterranean: Charles the Fifth had been sovereign of Sprain, Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries: Napoleon held at one time France, Spair, Italy, and most of Germany, and exercised a sort of tutorship over all the rest of continental Europe, Russia excepted. He was foiled at last-the prestige of his power bein's broken at Moscow-and the intrinsic st ength of France being gone, when the nations he had attempted to extinguish rose against him.

We are now about to witness the fourth attempt to subjugate Europe under one head. That this is the aim of Russia and of the Czar, no one conversant with the spirit of the one and the policy of the other can doubt for an instant. For more than a century and a half this great design has been nurtured in the minds of every ruler Russia has had. The people have been taught that it was their destiny-as it was that of their forefathers, fifteen hundred years ago, to sweep away the Roman empire. Napoleon saw it at St. Helena when he proclaimed that within fifty years Europe must be republican or Cossack.

The time for the choice has come. Nicholas, with sixty millions of subjects ardent for the war, and internal resources which will enable him to withstand any amount of outsile pressure-with a kingdom that cannot be itvaded. and an army that may be defeated but cannot be conquered-now offers Europe the option of becoming republicans or bowing to his sway. England and France have anticipated his action by assuming the responsibility of beginning the contest.

Thus matters stand. At a glance it is easy to see that the war whose commencement we this day record is to be no fitful struggle: it must last for years. Russia's fleets may be sunk, her foreign trade destroyed, her ports blockaded; but for all that, she will still be Russia, as powerful and as formidable as ever. Battle may be fought after battle, and victory may side with the Western Powers; but fresh Cossacks will always be found to replace the dead, and fresh ardor will infuse itself into the Russian breas after every reverse. Ther: may be truces, and treaties, and temporary luls in the strife; but no permanent peace can arrive until the shape of the issue is altered. Eussia will not swerve from her purpose, and so far as can be seen now, cannot be so utterly disabled as to be unable to pour down army after army from the Vistula. To meet her successfully, the republican element in Europe must be fairly and thoroughly aroused. There are stout men enough in that continent to hold their own even against Russia but they must be combined, and rallied round a standard in which they can really feel a hearty interest. When this is done, Napoleon's problem may be solved. But the solution may not occur for the next hundred years or more.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—The declaration of the Queen of England on the subject of the rights of neutrals will allay the anxiety of our shipowners on a subject of much importance. The Queen announces that it is not "her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commission of privateers;" which, as Russia has but little foreign commerce to injure, hardly signifies much. Neutral vessels are to be allowed to carry the enemy's property without molestation; and neutral property laden in the enemy's vessels will be exempt from seizure. Great Britain excents from this articles contraband of war, neutral vessels carrying the enemy's despatches, and neutral vessels breaking blockades against the enemy's ports. There can be no reasonable objection to these terms. Our vessels will continue to trade in security: and we could demand no more. The act of carrying articles contraband of war or despatches to or from one of the belligerents does not appertain to legitimate commerce. It is to be regretted that the language in which the rights of neutrals are acknowledged, and the "liberality" of which Lord Clare illustrated, is such as to deprive the act of its chief claim to praise. Had Great Britain, for instance, frankly acknowledged that she had no right to interfere with United States vessels trading to Russia without declaring war upon the former as well as the latter, the world would have given her due credit for honesty and candor; to grant the main point, and to state at the same time that in doing so she "waives, for the present, a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations," is to assert the very principle we deny, and evade disingenuously the responsibility of its assertion. We want no favors of England; and do not thank her for waiving one single right to which she deems herself entitled. Nor shall we exhibit such a captious spirit at this conjuncture as to quarrel with the language of her proposal, its aim and meaning being satisfactory: but her best friends cannot but admit that she has pursued the most crooked and awkward way of granting a claim which she could not refuse. Lord Clarendon's promise, too, that England would during this war "exhibit an example of liberality to the world" would have been more honorably fulfilled had the words "for the present" been omitted from the declaration acknowledging the rights of neutrals and proscribing privateering. As it is, Great Britain is quite at liberty to rescind this declaration, to search and seize American ships and to issue letters of marque whenever she pleases. Great Britain is not pursuing the most judicious course in the world, if she desires to secure the friend-

ship of the United States. CANDLE-END ECONOMIES IN THE POST OFFICE -The disgraceful mismanagement which has characterized our Post Office for years has now reached a point that is likely to compel some inquiry into the system and some attempt to remedy its defects. It was notorious that under the late administration the public service was inefficiently managed; and the stereotyped reply to the complaints then made was that the number of clerks employed was not sufficient to perform the work. The present administration, on assuming office, found a deficiency of some two millions in the revenue of the department, and forthwith proceeded to effect reductions in the expenditures. Instead. owever, of making these economies in the bventions paid to ocean steamers, and unprodue tive mail lines, those branches of the departs ment which required increased expenditures were c. ut down, and a proper administration of the public service actually rendered impossible. Several of the clerks in the New York Post Office were discharged, and the salaries of the others reduce d. The clerks now work, for salaries averaging about \$500 a year, from sixteen to eighteen hour a day. The work is badly done : people do not get their letters and papers in time : complaints are of hourly occurrence. Germany, northern Italy, and the coast of the How long shall this state of things continue?

CURTOUS AND INTERMSTING PARTY MOVEMENTS IN THIS STATE.—The close of the one hundred days of the Legislature begins to reveal the purposes and projects of the various political parties in this commonwealth, and from present indications, we shall have a curious mixed-up sort of a scrub race at the next State election. The democratic hard shells have made arrangements for a State Convention on the 12th of

August, and have in this connection enunciated opinions excessively hostile to the administration. Henceforth they will go for their own men and their own principles, and the administration may go to the devil. Their candidate for Governor will undoubtedly be Judge Bronson, and they will stick to him through thick and thin. The soft shell section have also made some revelations showing that Governor Sevmour will be their candidate for re-election and that they count upon vast accessions from the "outsiders" opposed, as the Governor is, constitutionally to the passage of the Maine liquor law. He will be run upon the lager bier platform. Thus much for the broken up de-

The whig party is in the same fix-split up into two Kilkenny cat factions. Look at the fierce debate in the State Senate the other day. See how bitter and violent the Seward men and silver grays were in their denunciations of each other. Savage as rival fishermen, how can they harmonize? The Fillmore clique, led by Erastus Brooks, and the Seward party, led by Mr. Dickinson, presented a spectacle just about as affectionate as the concord between Captain Rynders and Mike Walsh. The Seward party will probably run as their candidate for Governor no less a personage than W. H. Seward himself, unless they should, for some ulterior purpose, deem it most expedient to hold him back for the present. The Fillmore men have not decided what to do. They cannot do much of themselves, for they are very weak in the back; but they may accomplish everything by a junction with the hard shells upon Judge Bronson. Thus they may be able to demolish the Seward party in this State, and the democratic soft shells and the administration in a single blow. The teetotallers will bring out their strength in opposition to the lager bier party, and if the Maine law men should unite with the Seward party they may carry the day. But this fusion is doubtful, notwithstanding the labors of the leading Seward organ to this end.

Upon the whole, we incline to think that, as the silver grays are of no earthly account by themselves, it is their policy to unite with the hard shells. Perhaps they will; and if they do, the chances of the quadrangular fight are decidedly in their favor. Curious piece of business anyhow. Such are the squabbles of party politics when principles are swallowed up by the spoils.

THE GARRISON AT FORT BELKNAP .- Late dates from Texas emove all anxiety about the fate of Major Merrill an his small band of sixteen men. The two scouting parties sent out by him after the Indian murderers of Col. Stemm had returned. We learn also that Lieut. Tree, with twenty men, had been successful in his scout. He fol lowed the signs of a small marauding party of Kickapoos near three hundred miles north, to where their tribe live on the Canadian river, and two of these were found to be he murderers. He made a demand on the tribe to de liver up the murderers, whereupon one of them was caught; but in bringing him into Fort Arbuckle he tried o kill his guard and escape, when he was shot dead by an Indian chief. The chief promised to bring in the other murderer.

ACCIDENT UPON THE ERIE RAILROAD-ONE MAN KILLED. Another fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon upon the Erie Railroad. The morning mail train from Dunkirk was approaching Coshocton, on the Delaware river, about fifty miles the other side of Port Jervis. when the locomotive ran off the track, killing the engineer, George Coffee, almost immediately. We were mable to learn the cause of the accident. Coffee had been for a very long while engaged upon this road, and was much esteemed by the company for his punctuality and carefulness in the discharge of his duties as an officer. The locomotive had in tow a large train of passengers, but we understand that none were hurt besid the engineer.

Wallack's Theatre-"A Bold Stroke for Husband."

Mrs. Cowley's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," was revived, and played last evening, with the following

cast:—

Don Cæsar Mr. Blake
Don Julio Mr. Lester
Don Vincentio Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Mr. L. Thompson
Don Carlos Mr. P. A. Vincent
Don Garcia Mr. F. A. Vincent
Don Garcia Mr. F. Conver
Donna Victoria Mr. F. Convey
Donna Victoria Mrs. Conway
Donna Laura Mrs. Conway
Donna Marcella Mrs. September Mrs. Hoey
Donna Miss Fanny Deane
This comedy has not been played here for many years,
and it is easy to see the reason why it has been so long

and it is easy to see the reason why it has been so long laid on the shelf. The plot is without sustained interest and there is hardly anything like dramatic illusion, as the end of the story is plain after the second act. The language is sometimes brilliant, but it is more frequently made up of the dullest common places. The main interest of the play centres in Donna Olivia, a young woman who feigns to be a modern Xantippe in order to disgust her lovers, and only happens to secure the man she loves by an accident, not a bold stroke, by any means. Then there is another plot; Don Carlos deserts his wife and falls in love with Donna Laura, on whom he settles his property. In order to save her husband and his estates. the wife of Carlos, Donna Victoria, attires herself as a man, makes love to and captivates Laura. This may be considered as a " bold stroke," but it is beyond even dra The acting, dressing and mounting of the comedy de

serves high praise. Mrs. Conway played Donna Olivia; it was the first time that we ever had the pleasure to see her in a legitimate high comedy part. We do not think that she is fitted for this style of character, though there were many good points in her acting of this long and difficult part. The same fault-lack of that dignits and repose which form essential parts of a fine lady's education—that we have before noticed, was apparent. Her laughter was not natural. She commenced the piece very well, and her interviews with Garcia and Vincentic were full of good points. Her affected simplicity with Vincentio was also very well done. Mrs. Hoey was very slow, and her male attire seemed badly put on. Bhe would have been detected at once. Mrs. Stephens played Minnette in her usual pert style, and pleased the audi ence mightlly. In smart waiting women this lady has few superiors. The gentlemen dressed and played their characters capitally. The house was very full, the entertainments being for characters capitally.

The house was very full, the entertainments being for the benefit of Mrs. Conway. Mr. Lester being called out, announced the comedy for repetition.

Loss of the Smr Sma Nymru.-The ship Pride of the Ocean, from New York for London, is reported in the English papers as having arrived at Deal on the 27th ult. with the crew and 23 passengers of the ship Sea Nymph Patten, which sailed from Liverpool February 21 for Bal The particulars of the disaster will probably be

contained in the papers per America.

The Stramship North Star.—The bark Rolla, from Pence, passed the North Star on the Sthinst., at 10 A. M., in lat. 30 47. At 1.20 P. M. same day, passed the Illinois, in lat. 31 57. By this report, the North Star was about ninety miles ahead of the Illinois, insving gained that distance in sixty-six hours, as both steamers left the Hook together.

the Heck together.

THE SCARCHY OF SCAMEN.—Agents from New York have been in New Bedford for the purpose of securing scamen for the merchant service; and in several instances actions scturning from whaling voyages have been shipped for New York vessels almost immediately upon their arrival. Nest York Vessels almost immediately upon their arrival.

A GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL DECISION—A vessel chartered by an agent of the United States, for the transportation of supplies, &c., was not long since wrecked and totally lost. A claim was made for a continuance of wages, and for passage home of the captain and crew. It was held at the Tressury Department that wages of seamen could not be claimed subsequent to the breaking up of the voyage, and that there was no law that would render the ship owner accountable for the expense of returning the captain and grew to their home port.

The Opening and Extension of the Bowery. on Streets, consisting of Alderman Blunt, Drake and Brown, met yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen to hear the parties interested in the contemplated opening and extending of the Bowery.

rman DRAKE presided, and said that the committee would hear, in the first instance, the parties in favor of the repeal of the ordinance.

GARRET H. STRYKER, Jr., then addressed the committee. He said that the rule established by this committee in all other cases is the usual one, founded in equity and justice, which rule is suggested by the question Are a majority of the owners of the land on the line of the proposed improvement in favor of the proposed improvenent or not? If they are, it should be adopted; if not, it should be dismissed from further consideration. The

proposed improvement in favor of the proposed improvement or not? If they are, it should be adopted; if not, it should be dismissed from further consideration. The question to be considered is: What is this new proposition or proposed improvement? It is to widen the Rowery 100 feet through to Frankin square. The considerations in favor are—First, that unless something is done to relieve and resuscitate Pearl street, it will become valueless; second, that some great and main communication is absolutely necessary for business men and the convenience of citizens generally; thirdly, that private interests should always yield to public good. The answer to the first of these propositions is that the statement is untrue. There are no stores unoccupied in Pearl street. The people did not leave Pearl street because there was no business there, but because there were not sufficient accommodations for them. There were not sufficient accommodations for them. There were not sufficient accommodations for them. There were no stores to hire. Property in Pearl street has not depreciated; it is worth as much now as it ever was intrinsically, although at one time it may have had a speculative and inflated value. It is said that this is a great city improvement. Well, then, let the city pay for it. It is not right that individual property should be appropriated for public use without just compensation. They talk about public improvement, but it is only another name for public plunder. If this was a city improvement let the public pay for it.

Mr. Seldmong, in opposition to the extension, said that because the measure had passed the last Common Connecil was only a reason why it should be reconsidered now. The proposition was to extend the Howery to reastin square, and to widen Fearl street was in order to confine the business there such a result could not be actained. The business places of New York could not be actained. The business places of New York could not be actained. The business places of New York could not be actained. T

Council would put a stop to this street opening for the future.

Messrs. Bull, Pigot, Titus, Sparks, and Young, gentle-men interested in the matter, made a few remarks in op-position to the extension of the Bowery, after which the Chairman adjourned the meeting until Tuesday next, at two o'clock.

Meeting of the Councilmen Committee on Railroads.

A meeting of this committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

Dr. Kimbark called the meeting to order, and said the first paper which claimed their attention was a petition in regard to the Fourth Avenue and New Haven railroad, demurring to steam being used below Forty-second street.

road, demurring to steam being used below Forty-second street.

David Evans sustained the petition with a few remarks.

James R. Whiting followed. He said almost every day we were admonished by the newspapers of the danger of using steam through the crowded thoroughfares of the city. He appeared for several gentlemen who asked for this relief, and he thought an examination of the premises would convince any one of the danger to our citizens by running the locomotive from Forty-second down to Twenty-seventh street. This was one of our principal streets, and most always crowded with people. The whistle is almost constantly blown in coming in and going out, which frightens horses, disturbs the citizens, and creates various other inconveniences. This petition ought to be granted, unless some good reason should be shown why it should not be granted.

Mr. B. M. Whitiock asked if there was no one present the railroad. If so, he should like to hear them.

No one responded to the call

them.

No one responded to the call.

Mr. Whitner went on them to sustain the petition, and corroborated the remarks of Mr. Whiting.

Mr. HATTELD said the people had rights as well as the railroad monopoly, and he thought they ought to be reaspected. respected.

Dr. Harris said this railroad was a nuisance and ought

o be abated.

PHIL. BURROUGHS thought there was no necessity at the present time to fully discuss this matter, as the meeting appeared to be unanimously in favor of the periods. ition.

Alderman Morr made a few remarks against the mil-road and in support of the petition.

The Committee then adjourned.

United States District Court

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

AFRIL 14.—N. L. McCready and others against The
Steamer Brother Jonathan.—This suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of the schooner Charles D.

Ellis and her cargo, which was sunk by a collision with Skeamer Brother Jonathan.—This suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of the schooner Charles D. Ellis and her cargo, which was sunk by a collision with the steamer, in October, 1851. The schooner salled October 27, from New York, bound for Wilmington. Her cargo was owned by different persons, and parts of it were insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company and the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company and the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company. About 10 o'clock that night the schooner was not far from Egg Harbor light, heading S. S. W., on her starboard tack, and going about four or five knots an hour. The wind was moderate from a westerly direction. The sea was smooth and the night comparatively clear, and with a moon somewhat obscured by clouds. Vessels could be seen five miles off, and the shore was visible distant about eight miles. The steamer was bound from St. Thomas to New York, and was going at her usual speed, ten or twelve miles an hour. The schooner was seen ten or fifteen minutes before the collision, but the two vessels came tegether, the steamer striking the schooner head on nearly at right angles, about ten feet aft the main rigging, on her starboard side, so that she sunk in a few minutes. It was the second mate's watch on board the steamer in which watch there were four men, besides the quartermaster at the wheel. Of these only the second mate was examined as a witness in the case, and no reason given for not examining the others. The third assistant engineer was examined, and testified that two of them were below, passing coal, and that he was on deck, and did not see any one on the look out. On board the schooner the second mate was at the wheel, and one man on the lookout. They say that the schooner held her course till the steamer was two or three lengths of, and then the wheel was hove hard a-starboard. Testimony was given to show that the schooner held her course till the steamer was two or three lengths of, and then the wheel wa

United States Commissioner's Court.

Fetore John W. Nelson, Esq.
THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.
APRIL 14.—In the case of the United States against Edward C. Morton, John Brown, Charles Watson, Elmira Watson, Amanda Hewitt and James Bowers, charged with extensive counterfeiting, his Honor discharged Mrs. Watson and her sister, Amanda Hewitt, there being no evidence to implicate them, but committed the four male prisoners for trial.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Southampton, in the steamship Hermann—Mr Friedlein and family. Miss M Rapal, C T Gabler, Mrs G H Mecke, R Zenker, C E Schmeider, D S Jung, L Drouel, C Hieremins, F R Bellingrath, H H Cords, F S Brauns and family of nine, C H Kester, J D Kremelberg, Miss J Drefel, J Jahusen, H Apfalt, G Bremair, Mrs A Meyor, J T Sierck, L Brailsen, Handley, D Backhaus, E H Thlet, Miss O Robole, G Koeffler, A Arber, B Knobbe, T Kruzle, W m Hultman, Mrs Hultman and family, T P Myyer, Mrs C Seeling, Miss Seeling, G Nutzel, Miss R Foreter, Miss E Kreigbaum, Mrs Hultman and family, T P Myyer, Mrs C Seeling, Miss Seeling, G Nutzel, Miss R Foreter, Miss E Kreigbaum, L Goodkind, Miss Manheiner, Rob Manheiner, H Goodkind, E Elsing, F Nubrick, W m Marwedel, A Meyer, W m Mederstedt, B Schonecheck, L Heimes, N Volderauer, A Heek, Miss A Stutzback, J Meyer, J Verges and family, O Steinberger, F Wober, T J Acobs and family, A Bohme, Miss T Omasing, T Hausemann, T H Brettmann, Miss R Brettmann, Miss D Barges, Miss D Hochfeld, Miss Kimker, H Dulmers, C Hainche, Miss A Meyer, Miss Welmann, H Muller, H Middlegoge, Mrs S Guttman, G E Schmidt, F Heldmann, E Meritz, E Ridchelmer, T U Meyer, R Auschutz, R Steimman, F Wolff, T Neumann, Von Rochow, G Schmidt, J Gates, F. Pagenstecker, C H Muller, E Dettrick, E Zeitz, Paul Lohman, Miss Lohman, J Janumer, I Scholl, J Hiespe, S Wolfert, J Mangels, A Thier, Markeneth and family, T Burchaud, C F Tenuer, Mr Way, H Garbaneth and family, T Burchaud, C F Jenuer, Mr Way, H Garbaneth and family, T Burchaud, C F Jenuer, Mr Way, H Garbaneth and family, T Burchaud, C F Jenuer, Mrs Lasgesand child, Levantine Dets, Mr Lotte, Mrs Preserve, Den Hauseman—Total 162.

A New Secretaer of Legation at Paris,—We

A NEW SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT PARIS,-We hear that the Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Donn Flatt. Faq., of Cheinnatl, Ohio, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris. Weapprehe, of that this appointment was only determined on a lay or two since

Fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty thousand herri-wise taken at single it alls of the seine at several of impoints on the Potomac giver last each

City Intelligence.
STABBING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY, NEAR CANAI
STREET—ONE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE PATALLY WOUNDED.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon tha affray took place between a back driver named James Hill, and and ther young man whose name is George Hill, in which the latter is said to have used a sharp pointed dagger, inflicting three wounds on the person of his antagonist; one wound was in the back of the neck, the other in the left side, and the third in the back near the spine. An alarm was given, and policemen Gallagher, of the Sixth ward, came to the scene of difficulty, and soon after arrested Hill in Canal street. The dagger with which the assau had been committed, was found near the French Catholic church, a short distance from where the stabbing took

The immediate cause of this deadly affray appears to have originated some few nights since at a dance house have originated some few nights since at a dance house a collision then took place between them, and James Hill being much the largest and altogether the most powerful inflicted upon his adversary a severe beating. Yesterday they again met, and the old matter was brought up which resulted in another conflict; and while James Hill was in the act of taking off his coat to fight, the other drew out the dagger and inflicted the wounds as above described. Several persons witnessed the affair. The injured man was conveyed to the hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Derby. The assailant was taken before Justice Eegart, who committed him to the care of Warden Gray, of the city prison. It is feared that the injuries will prove fatal.

Good FRIDAY .- Yesterday was Good Friday, an impor tant anniversary in the Christian church, and especially regarded by the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian creeds Good Friday is the name given to the day of our Saviour's erucifixion, and it has been held as a solemn fast ever from the carliest ages of Christianity. This day took it. name of Good to express the blessed effects which spran. from this important event, the redemption and salvation of man. It derived this appellation from England, its ancient and apprepriate title being Holy Friday, the Fri day of Holy Week.

ancient and appropriate title being Holy Friday, the Friday of Holy Week.

The principal ceremony on this day in the Roman Catholic Church is the \*Ienebra\*\*, illustrative of the history of the Crucifixion. The lights during this service are extinguished, to indicate the supernatural darkness a our Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death. At the close of the \*Ienebra\*\* a sour Saviour's death in the congregation suddenly interventied by a loud noise, in token of the rending of the veil of the \*Ienebra\*\* a this momentous event Cross-buns—cakes bearing the impress of the \*Cross-form the dist of the faithful on this day. In formetimes, the \*Scheelings of Fergland had a custom of hallowing rings and various trinkets with great pomp upor Good Friday, believing articles so consecrated to posses a virtue against sickness and the power to heal disease. They were especially supposed to have great efficacy is cases of cramp, their mere touch causing a cure. A correspondent of Cardinal Wolsey's, writing him from Spain under date of June 21, 1518, says:—'If your Grace remember me with some cramp-rings, ye shall do a thin much locked for; and I trust to bestow them well with God's grace.'' This belief, however, is now numbers with the other immunerable superstitions of the past.

Full service was held in the various churches yester day morning which vecrate this anniversary. The courts also adjourned.

CENSTAL PALACE.—Annexed are additional subscription.

CRYSTAL PALACE. -- Annexed are additional subscription

to the \$100,000 fund:—
Amount previously advertised.....\$82,000
Christy & Wood's Minstrels ..... 1,500
Christopher & Under-Cortlandt street.

200 Gitford House...

200 City Hotel...

600 Astor place Hotel...

100 Horace Waters...

100 J. H. & F. F. Farwell

100 Jersey Hotel...

100 Benedict Hall & Co. G. M. Perry & Son.. Northern Hotel.... D. Appleton.... Bangs Brothers....

new arrangements. An April Sxow Storm—It was with great surprise, yesterday afternoon, 'that we all looked up into the sky, and saw it darkened with flakes of snow. On Thuraday afternoon we had a real genuine April shower—at ouch of thunder and lightning, rain and sunshine, all within the space of one hour. This was succeeded yesterday by a genuine snow storm. Is not April keeping up its reputation of being flickle and deceltful? This snow undoubtedly hailed from the banks of New, foundland, and was brought down into our latitude by the northeaster of Thursday night; and yesterday morning the wind shifting round to the southeast, drove these snow clouds in upon us. The atmosphere, however, was a little too warm for our Northern visiters, and each falke found death upon the pavement, before enough had fallen to make themselves a winding sheet. The snowing continued to fall until the time we went to press. AN APRIL SNOW STORM-It was with great surprise

FRE.—Yesterdsy morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the third story of the house No. 125 Greenwich street, occupied by Robert Hall. It was extinguished by the Third ward police, with about \$150 damage.

The Trades.

The Trades.

MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.
An adjourned meeting of the journeymen plumbers of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, was held last night at the Union Shades, in Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street. There were present about two hundred of the trade.

H. Macsorley was elected chairman, and William Gray acted as Secretary.

The PRESIDENT called the meeting to order in a few cemarks, in which he took occasion to say that he thought the present movement of the trade, to obtain an advance from eighteen to twenty shillings per day, would be successful.

The committee appointed at a progious meeting to re-

ceasful.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to report to the different employers the desire of the trade, reported that the petition and resolution in this respect, passed at a previous meeting, had been reported to a special committee for their action.

The CRARMAN then announced that the different employed the property of the committee of their action.

upon the matter at issue, on Tuesday next.

It was then carried that a committee of five be appointed to meet and confer with the bosses on Tuesday next. Messrs. John Norris, William Clark, William Bennet, John Flangan, and C. A. Macsorley, were appointed as such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

ARRAIGNEST IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS—SENTENCE OF A BIGAMIST.—The Kings county Court of General Sessions, before Judge Moore, Justices Stilwell and Stryker, commenced yesterday to receive the presentments of the Grand Jury, which had been in session for the past month. True bills were found against thirty-six persons for various offences, and the following were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty:—

John Flinn, burglary, first degree.

Henry Blackstock, for robbery. The defendant knocked down a man named Patrick Shields, near Bergen Hill, on the 19th of February last, and robbed him of \$5.

Thomas Shanhon, burglary, second degree.

Robert Steele, grand larceny.

Jacob Meyer, Franz Hoegenburg and Franz Richberger, burglary in the second degree.

Edward Schnoikill, grand larceny.

John Sheldon, grand larceny.

Thomas Wilson and Charles Martin, burglary, first degree.

ree. Thomas Madgett, Thos. W. A. Coad and William Bowernahn, forgery, second degree.

Robert Wilson, burglary, first degree.

Charles D. Lansing, forgery in the second degree—three

indistments.
Charles D. Lansing and Wm. H. Wilson, forgery in the second degree—three indictments.
Eliza Warelane and William Ware, grand larceny.
Eliza Cook, berglary, third degree.
Jonathan D. Holbrook, Treasurer of the city of Williamsburg, for embezalement, and on another indictment for not delivering books and papers to his succession of the city of willing the control of the city of williamsburg, for embezalement, and on another indictions in allies.

ment for not delivering books and papers to his successor in office.

William Enker, alias Washington Bates, an ex-clergyman, was arraigned on an indictment for bigamy, which charged him with having, on the 14th of September, 1850, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., married a woman named Margaret M. Warner, and subsequently, on the 16th of December, 1853, in the city of Brooklyn, married Miss Elmira Fowler, the first wife being still alive. The defendant pleaded guilty and was thereupon sentenced to the State prison for the term of three years.

After the disposition of the above cases the Court adjourned.

journed.

UNSUCCESFUL ATEMIT AT BURGLARY.—An entrance was effected by burglars into the house of Mr. Osborn, on the corner of Court and Union stweets, about 20'clock yesterday morning. Some of the occupants hearing a noise proceeded to examine the cause, when the fellows took to their heels without having taken anything. One of them dropped an envelope which was directed to "E. O'Donnell, Essex county fail, Newark, N. J." It is supposed that he was formerly an inmate of that prison.

PrownED.—A laboring man, named Michael McKenna, was accidentally drowned by failing from a schooner at the wharf of Haxter and Lawrence, foot of Pierrepont street, on Thursday evening, while engaged ith unloading the vessel. His body was recovered. He leaves a wife and children.

Jorsey City Intelligence.
In our article of yesterday, under the head of "Jersey City Intelligence," with the caption of "Politics, Champagne and Nativiam," we are requested to state that there was no ill feeling in the domicile of the party named, but, on the contrary, all was harmonious and friendly, and that the distarbance arose from some altercation that happened after the party had left.

cation that happened after the party had left.

RAILHOAD ACCIDENT.—Vesterday afternoon, as the two o'clock trais from New Brunswick was about two miles out of Newark, the couplings of the centre cars gave way. The attention of the engineer was called to the fact by the ringing of the bell, caused by the breaking of the alarm signal cords. He immediately checked his engine for the purpose of re-attaching the cars, which were considerably astern, when the disconnected cars came up of their own momentum with great force, and struck against the remainder of the train. The passengers were thrownfrom their seats with much violence, and the cars sustained some damage, but fortunately no one received any personal injury of moment.

Inductation of the Tabernacie.—The Tabernacie execut.

personal injury of moment.

IEDICATION OF THE TABRENACLE.—The Tabernacle erected by the Third Reformed Dutch Church will be dedicated to Divine worship on Sunday next. Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, pastor of the church, will preach the dedicatory sermon. He will be followed by other able speakers throughout the day.

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.
From Piart, of Chic, to be Secretary of the Legation of
the United States in France.
Rowland H. Bridgham, Collector of the Customs, Disct of Perobsect, Castine, Me.